

9-22-1909

Bulloch Times

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NEW COUNTY BILL PROPOSED

Would Put an End to Legislative County Fights.

(Dublin Courier-Dispatch.)

At the last session of the general assembly Representatives Faircloth of Johnson and Meadows of Toombs introduced an amendment to the constitution, which, if passed, will take from the general assembly all new county fights and make the people settle them by ballot.

The bill will come up for final passage at the next session of the general assembly. The following is the full text of the bill:

"An act, entitled an act to amend sections 382 and 383, volume 1, chapter 4, of the code of 1895 of the state of Georgia, which relates to the manner of changing the county boundary lines, and for other purposes.

"Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Georgia, That section 382, volume 1, chapter 4, of the code of Georgia, 1895, which relates to the manner of changing county boundary lines, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 382. Change of county lines. Whenever a citizen or any number of citizens of any county shall desire to have the boundary of the county of his or their residence changed, two-thirds of the qualified voters in the territory to be affected shall file in the office of the ordinaries of the counties to be affected a petition in writing at least 30 days before the term of the ordinaries' court to which the same shall be returnable in the counties whose boundary lines are to be affected, setting forth the exact character of the change made, specifying particularly the situation, direction and existing marks and monuments, if any, of the original line, and describing particularly the direction, location and length of the proposed new lines, and setting forth the reason for such change. Provided that the territory proposed to be taken shall not be from a smaller county annexed to a large county; and, provided further that the line of the territory proposed to be taken shall not run closer to the county site of the county to be cut than to the county site of the county to which the territory shall be annexed. The person or persons applying for such change of county line shall give notice of the intention to apply for such change, signing their name or names to such notice, by publishing the same for at least 30 days (or four weeks) next preceding the term of the ordinaries' court to which such petition shall be made returnable, and to be held in the counties to be affected, which terms shall be the ones occurring next after the 30 days from the filing of such petition with the ordinaries. Said notice of petition shall be published in a public gazette having general circulation in each of the counties to be affected by the change, and by posting at the door of the court house in each of the counties to be affected a like notice of the intention to apply for such change, and such posting shall be for a period of at least 30 days next preceding the term of the ordinaries' court to which such petition shall be returnable, to be held in the counties next after the posting of the notices aforesaid."

"Sec. 2. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That sections 383, volume 1, chapter 4, of the code of Georgia, 1895, which relates to the manner of changing county boundary lines and how to be effected, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 383. Change, how effected. It shall be the duties of the ordinaries of the counties whose dividing line is sought to be changed, to hear said petition for such change in their respective counties of the first day of the term of their courts to which said petition is made returnable, to be held next after the 30 days' publication of notice heretofore prescribed, and of the filing of such petition provided for in the preceding section together with all maps, plats and

other papers that may have been filed therewith, and if such ordinaries shall find that a bona fide two-thirds of the qualified voters of the territory to be affected have petitioned for such change of county lines, and that proofs have been submitted relative to conditions and provisions as provided for in the preceding section, they shall so declare in favor of such change of county line as petitioned for, and a judgment shall be entered at once by such ordinaries declaring the change of such county line as petitioned for effected and approved. When said ordinaries in such counties shall so declare and enter such judgment, it shall be their duty to cause to be published for at least 30 days in a public gazette having general circulation in their respective counties, official notice of such declaration and judgment, and a description of the lines approved thereby."

"Sec. 3. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed."

THE NAVAL STORES INDUSTRY

Georgia Has Given Way to Florida As Leading Producer.

So closely associated with lumbering as to be almost an integral part of it, the naval stores, with an annual crop of 4,250,000 pounds of rosin, and 16,250,000 casks of turpentine, has an approximate annual value of at least \$30,000,000 to those engaged in it.

Rosin and turpentine, known technically as naval stores from the fact that for many years their principal uses were maritime, are produced from two species of Southern pine, the long-leaf and the Cuban; but it is quite probable that a number of other species will be employed within the next twenty-five years.

For how many centuries commercial use has been made of the sap of the pine cannot be determined with any degree of assurance, but it is a known fact that the custom was general in Southern France at the time of the invasion of England by the Spanish Armada.

For many years the industry was confined to Southern France and Austria, where it still flourishes on a small scale, and it was not until about a century ago that intelligent effort was made to establish it on this continent.

For fifty years or so the Carolinas and Virginia were the chief turpentine producing states, but with the opening up of the pine forests of Georgia the scene of operations was gradually shifted southward, until before very long Georgia had become the center of the industry.

At the present time, however, Florida is in the lead, with Georgia and Alabama a close second and third. The depletion of Florida's forests, however, is gradually extending the turpentine area westward, and it is quite possible in twenty-five years' time Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas will be in the lead. "Glorious Old Georgia," in the September National Magazine.

Mr. Taft Then and Now.

When a candidate for President, Mr. Taft was "personally inclined" to favor the election of United States Senators by popular vote through an amendment to the constitution, but since his own election by the popular vote he is not presidentially inclined that way.

Similarly, when he was a candidate he was in favor of a tax on incomes and did not think that an amendment of the constitution was necessary for that purpose. But after his election he presidentially concluded that a tax of one per cent on the franchises of corporations would be better than a tax on incomes.

These and other facts of a like tenor have caused many people to regard Mr. Taft as a man without strong convictions on any subject. —Philadelphia Record.

Rev. Dr. Stiles Bradley has left the Methodist church to become a Congregationalist pastor for a high salary at Worcester, Mass.

BABYLON THE GREAT IS FALLEN

(No. 4.)

Between the fall and the destruction of Babylon, the clearest distinction is maintained by the prophecy itself. Babylon "falls" before it is with violence "thrown down," as a millstone cast into the sea, and "utterly burned with fire." The fall is therefore a moral fall; for after the fall the voice is addressed to the people of God, who are still in her condition. "Come out of her, my people," and the reason is immediately given, "that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues." Babylon, therefore, still exists to sin, and her plagues are still future, after the fall.

To make Babylon apply exclusively to the papacy, would make the fall of Babylon the loss of civil power by the papal church; but such a view would be inconsistent with the prophecy in several particulars:

(1.) Babylon falls because she makes all nations drink of her wine or instills among them her false doctrines. But this by no means caused the loss of the pope's temporal power; on the contrary, it was the very means by which he so long maintained his supremacy.

(2.) Because of the fall of Babylon, she becomes the hold of foul spirits and hateful birds; but such is not all the result to Rome of the loss of civil power.

(3.) The people of God are called out of Babylon on account of her increasing sinfulness resulting from the fall; but the loss of temporal power of the papacy constitutes no additional reason why the people of God should leave the church.

The reason given why Babylon falls with this moral fall is "because she made all nations drink of the wine of the wrath of her fornication." There is but one thing to which this can refer, and that is false doctrines. She has corrupted the pure truths of God's word, and made the nations drunken with a pleasing fables. Among the doctrines she may be said to teach contrary to the word of God may be mentioned:

(1.) That a temporal millennium, or a thousand years of peace and prosperity and righteousness all over the earth before the second coming of Christ, which is especially calculated to shut the ears of the people against the evidences of the second advent near, and will probably lull as many souls into a state of carnal security which will lead to their final ruin as any heresy which has ever been devised by the great enemy of truth.

(2.) Sprinkling for immersion, which is the only scriptural mode of baptism, and a fitting memorial of the burial and resurrection of Christ, for which purpose it was designed. Having corrupted this ordinance, and destroyed it as a memorial of the resurrection of Christ, the way was prepared for the substitution of something else for this purpose, which she attempted in.

(3.) The doctrine of the natural immortality of the soul. This was also derived from the Pagan world. As distinguished converts from heathenism came into the Christian ranks, they soon became "fathers of the church," and foster-fathers

JEROME HOWARD, Statesboro, Ga., R. F. D. 3.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF METTER

Located at Metter, Ga., at the close of business, September 1, 1909

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and discounts.....	50,082 72	Capital stock paid in.....	15,000 00
Demand loans.....	300 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid.....	8,404 13
Bonds and stocks owned by the bank.....	1,521 20	Undivided deposits subject to check.....	37,748 22
Banking house.....	1,811 60	Time certificates.....	7,758 19
Furniture, fixtures, etc.....	1,808 74	Cashier's checks.....	87 12
Due from banks and bankers in the state.....	19,634 91	Bills payable, including time certificates representing borrowed money.....	20,000 00
Due from banks and bankers in other states.....	6,687 40		
Currency.....	3,179 00		
Gold.....	50 00		
Silver, nickels and pennies.....	544 37		
Checks and cash items.....	84 28		
Interest paid.....	362 87		
Insurance fund.....	2,938 87		
Total.....	\$ 88,997 66	Total.....	\$ 88,997 66

STATE OF GEORGIA, BULLOCH COUNTY. Before me came L. H. Sewell, cashier of the Bank of Metter, who being duly sworn, says that the above and foregoing statement is a true condition of said bank, as shown by the books of file in said bank. L. H. SEWELL. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of September, 1909. J. D. KIRKLAND, Com. N. T. for B. C.

Character is as necessary as Comfort in a shoe

HUB Shoes did not make their remarkable reputation solely from their appearance. They earned the greater portion of it from their lasting wear.

There is not a shoe made that excels HUB Shoes—in wear, comfort and style—a pair of HUB Shoes will give you foot satisfaction for a long time. Made in all Leathers.

Ask the Hub Shoe Dealer in your town to show you.

Helen Hunt, Dress Shoes, built for Service, \$2.50

Queen Rosalind, An Elegant, Flexible, Dainty Shoe, \$3.00

Right Royal, A Royal Good Shoe, Trial and True, Best Made—The Triumph of Skill, \$2.50

Character, \$5.00

For Children—Any HUB Brand Shoe—For Children

For every end of a HUB Shoe Box—one of the above-named styles you send us—we will send you a USEFUL SOUVENIR FREE.

JOS. ROSENHEIM SHOE CO.
MAKERS, SAVANNAH, GA.

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J. L. MEEK, G. R. PETTIT,
A. G. P. A., T. P. A.,
Atlanta, Georgia Macon, Ga.

Established 1892—Incorporated 1905

Statesboro, Ga., Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1909

\$1 Per Year—Vol. XVIII, No. 27

We Make It Easy

for you to possess a bank account. You can open an account here with One Dollar—you can add to it as often as you wish in any amount you desire.

We are anxious to do our part and would urge you to avail yourself of the advantages and facilities we place at the disposal of patrons.

Your business is welcome here.

Sea Island Bank

J. T. BRANNEN, President
R. F. DONALDSON, Cashier

CITY COLORED SCHOOL OPENS

LEADING CITIZENS ADDRESS THE OCCASION MONDAY EVENING.

The opening of the city colored school Monday was marked with interesting exercises, including addresses in the evening by Rev. P. W. Ellis, Dr. A. J. Mooney, R. Lee Moore and J. E. McCroan. On the program, also, was B. J. Davis, a prominent negro editor of Atlanta, who was prevented by illness from being present.

The remarks of each of the speakers were along the line of the racial condition of the negro as affected

statistics showing that the race had increased from six million in 1880 to eight million in 1900. He accorded to the negro credit for the advancement he had made in the scale of civilization, but reminded him a better condition was not to be had by pretending that he had reached a state which is really far beyond him. "The civilization of the Anglo-Saxon race," said the speaker, "runs back fifteen hundred years, and beyond that the Caucasian civilization extends for thousands more. For the negro to think or teach that in the space of three hundred years he has evolved from cannibalism and overtaken the white man is the rankest folly which, more than anything else, widens the breach between the races. Press on with patience," said Mr. Ellis, and "future generations, it may be thousands, you may claim that degree of equalization which some of your agitators now affect to claim."

Mr. Moore's talk was somewhat along the same line. He told the negroes that their dream of ease and affluence is an injury to their race. "The logical place for a negro is following a mule on the farm. I know you don't like to hear this talk, and you think I am talking hard to you; but it is the truth. Your boys can't all be barbers, and your girls can't all be school teachers, but they can get out on the farm and be respected and independent. In fact that is the place for the white man, too, and the loafing boys on our streets, white or black, would be more respected if they got out and went to work. This dream of social equality," said Mr. Moore, "must be got out of your minds. Your own Booker Washington, the biggest man of your race, tells the boys of his great school that they must not think of social equality with the whites for a thousand years, and if he hears one of them talking about it he will expel him from school."

Dr. Mooney discussed the health conditions of the negro. He told them that cleanliness and fresh air was the great preventative of disease among white and black, and cautioned them to look after these things carefully.

Mr. McCroan, chairman of the city board of education, fired a few shot along the line of practical education, and declared that he knew negroes in Bulloch county who could not write their names, yet their promise is as good as a bond. Their industry and honesty make them good citizens, and their services are in demand among the best farmers of the county.

The City Colored Industrial School is under the supervision of Wm. James, who is now beginning his third term as principal.

RELEASED ON MURDER CHARGE

JOE BOSTIC, A NEGRO, TURNED LOOSE AT PRELIMINARY HEARING

Charged with the murder of Margaret Hollis, Joe Bostic was given a preliminary hearing in Judge E. D. Holland's court Saturday afternoon and was released.

The killing occurred in the 46th district, near Rocky Ford, Tuesday night of last week, shortly following a dispute between the man and the woman. Margaret Hollis with her two children, daughters almost grown, farmed on Bostic's place. On Tuesday the two girls were allowed to go out to pick cotton upon Bostic's refusal to give them money to buy clothing. Bostic called at their mother's home about sundown and a quarrel ensued, following which the woman went to Bostic's house for a settlement of their accounts. Some hours after her return home, probably between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, Bostic went to her house with a gun and demanded admission. When the woman opened the door she was shot in the abdomen, from which she died in a short time.

In the house at the time were the sister and two daughters of the dead woman. The girls ran out the back way to the house of a neighbor and the sister remained in the house and built a fire at Bostic's command.

Bostic's plea was that the killing was accidental; that the woman in the darkness mistook the gun under his arm for a stalk of sugar cane, and that it fired when she attempted to take it from him. It was also shown that the sister and daughters of the dead woman had stated soon after the killing that it was accidental. This they admitted, but claimed to have been influenced by fear of Bostic.

H. B. Strange represented the defendant, and William Woodrum, of Millen, the prosecution.

New Restaurant. The undersigned have opened a new restaurant and are prepared to furnish first-class meals on short notice. Ham and egg sandwiches.

Parrish & Mixon.

GOV. JOHNSON PASSES AWAY

Minnesota Statesman Died Following Operation for Appendicitis.

Rochester, Minn., Sept. 21.—John A. Johnson, three times Governor of Minnesota and candidate for the Democratic nomination for President last year, died at St. Mary's Hospital here at 3:25 o'clock this morning, following a surgical operation a week ago. The Governor lapsed into unconsciousness at one o'clock, but toward the end revived and patted his wife on her cheeks. His last words were to her: "Well, Nora, I guess I'm going. We have made a brave fight."

Dr. J. W. Mayo stated that death was caused by physical exhaustion and heart failure.

Gov. Johnson was just fifty years old and was born in Michigan. His parents were natives of Sweden.

FOR ASSAULT ON WHITE GIRL

MORGAN LANE, A NEGRO, IS TO ANSWER IN SUPERIOR COURT

For attempting a criminal assault on Corabelle Waters, the 16-year-old step-daughter of J. W. Richardson, near Brooklet, last Thursday night, Morgan Lane, a 19-year-old negro, is in the county jail awaiting trial in the superior court. That he is fortunate enough to have a legal trial, Lane may thank Judge Richardson, for there was strong talk of summary punishment at the time of his capture Friday morning, which would have been meted out but for the counsel of the judge and other cool heads.

Miss Waters was aroused from sleep about one o'clock Thursday morning by the weight of a hand on her arm. Opening her eyes, she saw the form of the negro by her bedside and screamed for help. The negro sprang through a window and escaped in the darkness.

Early Friday morning Deputy Sheriff Kendrick went with dogs and followed the trail to the house of John Lane, father of the accused, who lives nearby. Confronted by the evidence, the boy confessed and was brought to Statesboro, where he was formally committed to jail by Judge Holland.

John Lane, father of the accused, is a respected negro, and has been employed on the Richardson plantation for twelve years.

VACANCIES AT STATE NORMAL

Bulloch is Banner County With Sixteen Pupils.

Athens, Sept. 20.—The State Normal School opened Aug. 31st, 1909, with 480 pupils in attendance. The Muscogee Elementary School opened the same day with 149. The total attendance at the State Normal is, therefore, 629.

More than one-half of the students are the children of farmers. One hundred and forty-seven have had experience in teaching. One hundred and thirty-five are self-supporting. One hundred and twenty-eight are graduates of other colleges and high schools.

Ninety-eight counties are represented. Bulloch is the banner county, having 16 students in college. Newton and Walton have 13 each; Muscogee, Gwinnett and Elbert have 11 each; Grady, Greene, Oconee and Wilkes, have 10 each.

Every place in every dormitory is filled, and students are now overflowing into the immediate houses. On November 1, there will be 29 vacancies in the dormitories, and by January 1, 1910, there will be 105. Students who first apply for these places will be registered for them.

The man with a cheerful disposition and a sunny face is never lonesome.

FREEMAN CRAZY IN SAVANNAH

SAT ON TRACK WAITING FOR DEATH UNDER LOCOMOTIVE.

Savannah, Sept. 15.—Two lives were saved this morning at the Savannah junction of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway Company when Operator S. T. Strong, stationed at the junction, flagged a train which would probably have run over Marshall G. Freeman, aged 50 years, an alleged lunatic, and his little nephew, Raiford Simmons, 6 years of age, whom the uncle is said to have held on the track that they both might die.

Mr. Strong succeeded in getting the pair off the track and he and Section Foreman Gordon, and the latter's gang of several negroes watched them until the arrival of Chief Special Agent G. S. Godbold of the Coast Line and Deputy Sheriff L. K. Meldrim, who arrested the man and took the boy in charge. Mr. Godbold went before Ordinary McAlpin and swore out a writ of lunacy and Freeman was taken to the Chatham county jail.

His little nephew was also taken along and is being detained. Shortly before Mr. Strong was due to go off duty at 7 o'clock at the junction he saw the figures of the man and the boy on the track about 200 yards from the telegraph station. The former was holding the latter on the track. A train was due to pass. The operator threw the red board and rushed out and succeeded in clearing the track. Then he sent a message to Dispatcher E. P. McLain, and the latter telephoned Mr. Godbold, who went to the scene with Mr. Meldrim, after having telephoned Mr. Gordon to hold the pair.

In the meantime Mr. Gordon feared to advance on the crazed man, who repeatedly said "we are both going to my dead mother," lest he might get away. He got one of his section hands to steal the boy and take him by a roundabout route through the woods, a mile and a half distant.

Freeman kept moving down the track, and the foreman and hands followed. At the four-mile post Freeman stopped and backed up against the post, and at this juncture Special Agent Godbold and Deputy Meldrim came up. Freeman took to his heels, but was caught a short distance away by Mr. Gordon and Mr. Meldrim. The prisoner resisted but he was weak from want of food and was easily taken. He could give no explanation of who he was or where he lived, or how he happened to be out in the woods and fields with his little nephew. The boy gave the names of both, saying that his uncle lived at one time with his wife about five miles from Statesboro. He said that his uncle was in the state asylum about six years ago. His own father he said, was named Sam Collins, and his mother Mrs. Annie Collins, and his home about a mile and a half from Parrish station. The pair had stopped several days near Thunderbolt, said the boy. The boy is apparently a step-son of Collins, whose name he gave as his brother.

Freeman had on no shoes, and clothes consisting only of an old pair of pants and an old shirt. The boy wore a hat, shirt and pants, but was also barefooted and had been badly bitten by mosquitoes. It is believed that the death of Freeman's mother has caused him to want to die and join her and take the boy also.

Freeman was locked up in a cell at the county jail and his nephew is being cared for in the top story of the structure. The latter was ravenously hungry this morning when the jail officials took him breakfast, for he hasn't tasted food since dinner yesterday.

A Monster Pumpkin.

A 32-pound pumpkin presented to the TIMES last week by Mr. E. W. Nance will provide pies until Thanksgiving Day. This was one of thirty-nine grown from three vines on Mr. Nance's farm, nearly every one of the number being as large as the one above mentioned.

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are you going to look back upon a success or a failure? It will be too late to change then—but it is not too late to choose now—success or failure. Are you making each day a success? Does each day leave you better off in this world's goods? Do you save from each day's earnings? Before you start a new year, start an account with us, so you'll have a safe place for each day's savings.

No. 7468

The First National Bank
of Statesboro

BROOKS SIMMONS President **J. E. McCROAN** Cashier

Directors:
F. P. REGISTER M. G. BRANNEN W. W. WILLIAMS
JAS. B. RUSHING F. N. GRIMES BROOKS SIMMONS
F. E. FIELD

One dollar (\$1.00) will open an account with us. Start and make it grow.
We pay five (5) per cent. on Time Deposits. Four per cent. paid in Savings Department. Call and get one of our little books.

HANDSOME HOME

Residence of Mr. J. W. Williams a Model of Comfort

By invitation of Contractor O. C. Alderman a TIMES reporter was yesterday favored with an inspection of the handsome new home of Mr. J. W. Williams, just completed on Savannah avenue.

The building is a model of comfort and beauty, consisting of fourteen rooms. The handsome front is of beveled glass, with hard-wood finishings for the front rooms, and the inside finishing are also of hard wood furnished with oil throughout. The roof is of Ludowig tiling, which adds greatly to the attractive appearance of the building.

The contract price for the house was \$5,000, and the workmanship is of the very highest order.

Hogs Estray. Six head stock hogs strayed from my place Monday of this week, two barrows (one spotted, one black), four sows (all black, one with black face); no marks. Reward for information of their whereabouts. JACOB SMITH, Route No. 1, Statesboro, Ga.

EXCURSION RATES

Via Central of Georgia Railway.
To Atlanta, Ga., account Atlanta Horse Show, to be held October 19-21, 1909. Fares apply from Columbus, Columbus, Ga., Savannah, Augusta, Milledgeville, Cedartown and intermediate points.
To Atlanta, Ga., account Automobile Show and Races, to be held November 6-13, 1909.
To Augusta, Ga., account Georgia-Carolina Fair, to be held November 6-15, 1909. Fares apply from Macon, Dublin, Savannah and intermediate points.
To Augusta, Ga., account Negro Fair Association, to be held November 15-19, 1909. Fares apply from Millen and intermediate points.
To Houston, Texas, account Annual Convention U. D. C., to be held October 19, 1909.
To Macon, Ga., account Georgia State Fair, to be held October 27-November 6, 1909. Fares apply from all points in Georgia.
To Macon, Ga., account Colored State Fair, to be held November 10-20, 1909. Fares apply from all points in Georgia.
To New York, N. Y., account Hudson-Pulton Celebration, to be held September 23-October 11, 1909.
To New Orleans, La., account Southern Medical Association, to be held November 9-11, 1909.
To Pittsburgh, Pa., account Centennial Celebration, International Christian Missionary Society, to be held October 11-10, 1909.
To Raleigh, N. C., account Farmers' National Congress, U. S. A., to be held November 3-9, 1909.
To Savannah, Ga., account Fall Festival, to be held November 1-7, 1909, and visit of President Taft, November 4-5, 1909.
To Savannah, Ga., account Grand Chapter R. A. M. of October U. S. A., to be held November 9-13, 1909.
For further information in regard to total rates, dates of sales, limit, etc., apply to nearest ticket agent.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That the examination now required by Section 1366 of Volume I of the Code of 1895, be held at least ninety days before the day of election and all candidates for such offices shall stand said examination and those who fail to make the per cent. hereinafter set out, shall by the Board of Education be declared ineligible to hold the office of County School Commissioner's present term of office and for a term of four (4) years and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That all applicants standing said examination, shall be required to make eighty-five (85) per cent. in said examination, before they shall be declared eligible to hold office of County School Commissioner by said Board of Education.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, That in case of a vacancy by death, resignation, removal from office or any cause whatsoever in the office of County Commissioner in any county of this State, the County Board of Education shall elect a County School Commissioner for the unexpired term, provided said unexpired term is for a period less than one (1) year but should said vacancy occur one (1) year or more before the expiration of said term, then and in that event, the ordinary shall order an election for the unexpired term, (90) days to be held within ninety (90) days after vacancy occurs.

Section 5. Be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

This bill was passed.

The man who fails never

Town Booming Helps

I.—Cackle! Cackle! Cackle!

When Ambassador Choate went to England he made a reputation as a wit with one joke.

He sat at the breakfast table beside a sprightly young lady.

In England they serve soft boiled eggs wrapped in a napkin. The young lady fumbled, and the egg fell to the floor.

"Oh, Mr. Choate," she cried in dismay, "what shall I do? I have dropped my egg!"

"CACKLE, my dear, CACKLE!"

It's a mighty good thing to do a little CACKLING once in awhile, CACKLE about your business, about the town you are living in. Let all the world know what a good thing we have here, and our town will grow.

Whenever you have a chance to CACKLE about your town and boom it don't hesitate. Remember the fa-



ble of the old hen that observed that every time she CACKLED some one came and took the egg away. She thought it would be much wiser for her to hide her nest and keep quiet about it, and she did till a Sunday school picnic was organized. Her owner was asked to contribute, and he said:

"Well, that old hen is not laying any more, and I guess she'd do first rate for a frittace."

MORAL.

If you want to keep out of the soup pot, CACKLE.

Town Booming Helps

IV.—Rah! Rah! Rah!

Two Americans meeting in Europe, one of them said, "I am from Jones' Siding."

"And I," said the other, throwing out his chest, "am from Chicago."

"Seems to me I've heard of that place. About how far is it from Jones' Siding?"

The Jones' Siding spirit is the kind that helps a town. This man considered his own home THE FIRST PLACE IN THE WORLD. If there are many more there like him, Jones' Siding will some day be crowding other places off the map.

He was the kind of man who spends his money at home, who patronizes home industries, talks up his



home town and helps to build it up. HE WAS A DESIRABLE CITIZEN.

The mail order houses couldn't do business with him unless they were located in his own town, for he knows that, as far as he was concerned, Jones' Siding was the center of the earth.

Think it over and see if we can't work up some of that Jones' Siding spirit right here!

LET US GET TOGETHER AND MAKE THINGS BOOM.

Every letter that is posted here should be an advertisement for the town, even the love letters, for we want the right kind of people to come here and settle.

Let's advertise ourselves, our home industries and our good prospects IN EVERY WAY POSSIBLE.

THE BEY'S GUEST.

He Was Ready For the Emergency and Conquered the African.

A show of force is often the best kind of diplomacy. A writer in the Paris Temps tells a story of the French admiral Dupetit-Thouars, who had been intrusted with the mission of exacting reparation from an African bey who had insulted a French consul.

As Dupetit-Thouars' demands were supported by the forcible argument of loaded cannon, the bey acknowledged that he had been too hasty and proffered profuse apologies. He even invited the admiral to his table and had a sumptuous repast prepared for his guest.

The consul warned the admiral to be on his guard.

"The bey is inclined to be malicious," said he, "and when he strokes his beard and smiles you may be sure that he is conceiving some mischief."

"We shall see," was Dupetit-Thouars' reply.

He reached the bey's palace in good time. Profuse compliments and salutations were exchanged. All at once the admiral's foot met some soft hairy substance lying on the carpet under the table. He bent down and saw a huge lion showing his formidable teeth. The bey smiled and stroked his beard.

Dupetit-Thouars did not wince, but called his dragoon.

"My pistol," said he, "is all he said.

The servant saluted, retired and brought back a pair of pistols on a silver tray. The admiral took them and placed them on the table before him. But the bey, still smiling, continued to stroke his patriarchal beard.

"Tell the commander," he said to the dragoon, "that if those pistols are for the purpose of blowing out my lion's brains they are quite insufficient and perfectly useless."

Then, like a skilled fencer countering his opponent's thrust, after the bey's ironical advice had been translated Dupetit-Thouars replied:

"Tell his highness that my pistols are not there to kill his lion, but to blow his own brains out at the first movement of this objectionable carpet."

Gravely, but a little pale, the man interpreted.

The smile died away on the bey's lips, and he no longer stroked his beard.

"My lion," said he, "is too well trained even to scratch one of my guests, but since he is not wanted he shall be sent away."

At a word from the bey the lion slowly and heavily left the room, like an obedient dog.

No More Cradles.

"A cradle!" said the salesman. "Oh, no! You don't want a cradle."

He smiled.

"First kid, sir?"

"Yes," admitted the young father, frowning.

"I knew you weren't experienced, or you wouldn't ask for a cradle," said the salesman. "You see, they're gone altogether out. We don't sell two a year."

"Why did they go out?"

"Because they're unhealthy, bad for the kid. They lower the temperature, hurt the heart and bring on nausea, colic, regular seasickness. It stands to reason that the violent rocking of a cradle can't be good for frail little baby any more than the violent rocking of a ship in a storm is good for the passengers. Moreover, they keep some body busy rocking the baby to sleep. Now the baby goes to sleep of its own accord."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Wen With Whips.

According to Herodotus, while the Scythians were away on a long campaign their slaves took the opportunity to rebel and seize all their masters' property. The latter on their return promptly attacked them, but were continually defeated until at last one of them hit on the brilliant idea of attacking the slaves with whips only. That, he said, would render them of their origin and so cow them that they would never dare to stand. The Scythians followed his counsel, and it fell out as he had predicted. When the slaves beheld their masters riding down upon them flourishing the terrible knotted thongs they knew so well they threw down their arms and fled.

Roused His Suspicions.

A naval officer was speaking of the extortion of innkeepers in out of the way parts of the globe.

"In Montenegro once," he said, "I asked for my bill after having slept overnight at a certain inn, and as soon as the document was handed to me I took out my purse to settle it. I did not bother to verify the various items. What would have been the use?"

"But my readiness to pay amazed the landlord. He thought a moment, and then he said uneasily:

"Will you let me have another look at that bill, sir? I think I have omitted something."

Mer Mouth Was Closed.

Jack—Miss Peachy starts to say something about the impropriety of kissing the other evening, but she didn't finish. Tom—Why not? Jack—Because I took the words right out of her mouth.—Chicago News.

The Forecast.

Husband—Well, what did the pure-nologist say about Willie's head? Wife—Nothing. He simply sighed and handed me my money back. Husband—Just as I expected. He's going to be a poet.—Exchange.

A man that bath not virtue in himself ever envied virtue in others.—Bacon.

DEAD BODY TURNED TO STONE

WOMAN DISINTERRED AFTER NINE YEARS FOUND PERFECTLY PETRIFIED

Williamsport, Pa., Sept. 20.—For the first time in over one hundred years of history the little Quaker Hill graveyard in Eldred township has furnished a sensation. The body of a woman which had turned to stone was dug up there last Thursday, and the undertaker, his assistants and the whole countryside were startled at the remarkable discovery that a woman who had lain in her grave nine years could look as smooth-cheeked and as white as the day when the friends gathered about her grave and heird the parson say "dust to dust, earth to earth, ashes to ashes."

Undertaker Spitzer, of Montoursville, who had the job of transferring the body from the little old Quaker burying ground to the cemetery at Montoursville, says it is the most remarkably preserved human body that he ever heard of. It is in a complete state of petrification, as hard as a stone and as heavy as one, too.

The body is that of a woman who died in middle life, nearly nine years ago. She died after but a brief illness, and was laid away in the family plot in the Quaker Hill graveyard—a burial plot in which many of the old Dunkards who sought exile from religious persecutions in Germany, in flight to this section of Pennsylvania, are buried. She was a descendant of one of those pioneers. Recently the family purchased a lot in the Montoursville cemetery, five miles away, and last Thursday Undertaker Spitzer and four men opened the woman's grave. They found that it had been dug near a seeping spring, and, notwithstanding the long dry spell of the past summer the water was percolating through the grave and the red shale soil beyond. The casket proved to be in a remarkable state of preservation, and when the four men tried to lift it they couldn't so much as budge it. Then they opened the lid and peered in. There lay the woman, not so much as a wrinkle in her face, and the skin but little discolored, except in small spots where the coloring from the casket trimmings had dropped on it. The men were amazed. Undertaker Spitzer touched the face—it was as hard as marble itself, and, indeed, the silent figure, deep down in the grave, looked for all the world like a thing chiseled out of granite, rather than something that had been ordinary flesh and blood.

The men sent for help, and when the combined strength of six men was exerted in lifting, one end of the casket yielded to the force. It was gradually raised by propping one end and then the other until the top of the grave was reached. Then, impelled by curiosity and wonder, and in the presence of the friends who were present, Undertaker Spitzer made a further inspection. The grave clothes clung around the form without disarrangement, though when the fabric was touched it fell away, owing to the disintegration. Then a piece of the gown was purposely removed from the shoulder, and underneath the skin showed as white and smooth as when the woman was in life. The face was wonderfully preserved—just as if the skill and genius of a sculptor had been pressed into service to preserve the expression, the lines, the contour, they were all there, and as perfectly moulded as any sculptor's chisel could have made them. The hands were round and quite white, except for the coloring matter from the casket's trimming.

Undertaker Spitzer, in theorizing over the remarkable preservation of the body, thinks that the petrification is not wholly due to the action of the water and the character of the soil in which the body lay, but believes the embalming of the body had considerable to do with the keeping and the hardening. He explains that depending very much upon the character of the disease or the cause of death, the action of the embalming fluid varies, and in some cases the tissue

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SAVANNAH, GA.

Best Roads in Bulloch County

A party from Savannah, including Robert M. Hicks, Miss Addie Hicks, Earl J. McCone, and driver, automobiling to Sweetwater, Tenn., passed through Statesboro one day last week in a 6-cylinder, 30-horsepower Stevens-Duryea machine. They traveled the "old Capital route," through Louisville and Milledgeville, reaching Atlanta twenty-three hours actual travel.

Mr. McCone told friends in Atlanta that the party had found the roads generally good, but the best roads were found along their route through Bulloch county.

There are a lot of people hunting trouble out of season.

Budding genius is seldom found behind a blossoming nose.

The only chronic kicker who accomplishes anything is the mule.

Any girl with ruby lips and golden hair ought to be a treasure worth striving for.

We all like to brag of our ancestors, but sometimes forget to live so that our descendants can do the same thing.

In the North Pole controversy, the explorers and scientists are having a very hot discussion over a frozen subject.

A Missouri man has been put into jail for having married thirteen wives. He's not a criminal. He's a lunatic.

Each step taken for mother adds to the time she will be with you to enjoy your deeds of love and to cheer you with her smile.

Atlanta newspapers say the city is "going after" 500,000 population. Of course she will count the prisoners in the Federal pen.

hardens quickly and rigidly, while in others the fluid has but little effect. But in the case of this woman the body has been so wonderfully kept that the undertaker is at a loss to explain it, even from out of his own experience or from anything he ever read in books.

The petrified body was buried in its new grave, and now the wonder is whether it will ever disintegrate into a condition of decay, or whether the elements of the historic old Quaker Hill graveyard have given it an imperishable form.

Fears are entertained by some that the wonderfully petrified body may attract ghouls, who seeking to obtain money from a college or scientists, should undertake to rob the grave.

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THESE BOSTONIANS ARE CRAZY

STRANGE VIEWS ABOUT THE MARRIAGE RELATIONS OF MEN AND WOMEN.

Boston, Sept. 23.—Hartley Denett, a prominent architect of this city, is today the guest of Dr. H. Lincoln Chase, of Brookline, after having declared in court yesterday that he loved Mrs. Chase. Denett made the declaration during a hearing on the petition of Mrs. Denett, who is a noted suffragist and a relative of the Stanley McCormicks, of Chicago, for the custody of her children. She accused her husband of loving Mrs. Chase and Denett answered:

"Notwithstanding the fact that I love Mrs. Chase the more, I can't say I love my wife the less. My ideals of love would allow me to love all women although married to one."

Dr. Chase today issued a statement defending the love of his wife and Denett. He said:

"By marrying one does not gain a monopoly of love, whether the case concerns husband or wife. My wife and Mr. Denett may have been unconventional, but no one can accuse them of anything worse. They kissed in public, a practice of which I was aware, but there was no violation of moral or statute laws and any one who hints at such accusation is placing a wicked construction on the principles that bind together our splendid natures."

"I love Mr. Denett as I would a brother. Mrs. Denett's mistake is in thinking that she has a monopoly of her husband's love because he is married to her. Such a belief is wrong. He should have the right to show affection for other women. By love I do not mean lust; I mean a pure, platonic friendship. I have been married twenty years and place the firmest trust in my wife."

Two Artificial Noses

Smashed in a Family Jar Between Atlantans.

From the Constitution we get this story of artificial noses in which Judge "Briles" became duly interested:

His nose was artificial and her nose was artificial, and they engaged in a family row on Rock street Monday night, which resulted badly for both of their false facial adornments.

"I love Mr. Denett as I would a brother. Mrs. Denett's mistake is in thinking that she has a monopoly of her husband's love because he is married to her. Such a belief is wrong. He should have the right to show affection for other women. By love I do not mean lust; I mean a pure, platonic friendship. I have been married twenty years and place the firmest trust in my wife."

Another Russell Born

Who May Become a Great Man Barring Number Thirteen.

Judge Dick Russell may never be governor of Georgia, but he keeps on increasing the population with astonishing regularity. A dispatch from Winder says:

"A fine baby boy was born to Judge and Mrs. R. B. Russell Monday morning. Though only two days old this boy is more than an ordinary everyday baby, having a proud record behind him."

"He is the 13th child of a 13th child on his mother's side, and the 7th son of a 7th son on the side of his father."

According to the soothsayers of olden times the 7th son of a 7th son is inevitably born to greatness. In this case, however, there is the unlucky 13 cropping out twice, which may handicap this young scion of a judicial oracle.

BULLOCH COUNTY SOIL SURVEY

TO BE MADE IN NOVEMBER BY EXPERTS OF NATIONAL SOIL BUREAU.

It will be remembered by the farmers of Bulloch county that at a mass-meeting held in Statesboro about two years ago a resolution was passed calling on the National Department of Agriculture for a proper and systematic survey of the various soils of this county.

The matter was taken up by Hon. Charles G. Edwards and carried to department at Washington, and at last it is to be heard. Mr. Edwards informs THE TIMES that the Bureau of Soils of the Agricultural Department has ordered the survey of Bulloch's soil, and the work will begin about November 1st.

The survey will be conducted by Prof. G. B. Maynard, one of the bureau's most experienced soil experts. He will be assisted by several other experienced field experts from the bureau, and it is important that the farmers of Bulloch county give to these gentlemen every assistance and courtesy possible in order to render the work thorough.

Mr. Edwards very truly says that the benefits to accrue to the farmer from these soil surveys can scarcely be estimated. It will give them a better working knowledge of their lands and bring about a big saving in the shape of increased yields and a proper application of fertilizers.

There is also a possibility of finding that the soil is adapted to the cultivation of some cereals or fruits heretofore untried. It was through soil surveys that the famous strawberry lands of North Carolina were discovered, and the adaptability of the soils of Southwest Georgia and Northwest Florida for the cultivation of a superior quality of cigar tobacco was discovered in the same way.

Mr. Edwards announces his intention to use every influence at his command to secure a thorough soil survey of every county in the first congressional district, and to bring the matter of a general soil survey of the State to the attention of the Georgia Legislature.

THE SHORT-SIGHTED FARMER

TRYING TO ECONOMIZE, HE LOSES GOOD MONEY, SAYS MORNING NEWS.

Why are the farmers so close-fisted in the matter of bagging and ties? They must know that the trade allows them 6 per cent. for ties and bagging and pays them, at the present price of cotton, 13 cents a pound for them. Somehow or other the farmers seem to think that the cost of the bagging and ties comes out of their pockets, and that the less of them that they can get on a bale of cotton the better they are off. Just the contrary is the fact. The more bagging and ties they get on a bale up to 6 per cent. of the weight of the bale, the better off they are. If in a bale weighing 500 pounds there are 30 pounds of bagging and ties the farmer makes the difference between 3½ cents a pound, the cost of the bagging and ties, and 13 cents a pound on the 30 pounds. In other words, the farmer makes 9½ cents a pound on thirty pounds of bagging and ties.

Instead, however, of putting the full 6 per cent. of bagging and ties on a bale, the average farmer puts just as little bagging and as few ties as are necessary to hold the cotton together, thinking that it is money in his pocket to do this. He ought to study the matter a little more closely. If he should he would wrap his cotton better and make money by doing so. On this subject the *Progressive Farmer*, the organ of the Farmers' Union, has this to say:

Again we would urge our cotton growers to put on bagging and ties to the full 6 per cent. limit this season. If you put on less than 6 per cent. it is simply a matter of giving the cotton buyer good cotton worth 12½ cents a pound, when he is paying you only for bagging and ties averaging about 3½ cents a pound. This is a matter our farmers have been entirely too slow to understand.

If the farmer would follow the foregoing advice they would not only put money in their own pockets, but they would win the gratitude of the exporters and spinners, because the cotton would arrive at its final destination in a much better condition, and a very considerable loss of cotton on the way to the spinner would be avoided.—Savannah News.

Not So, Says Mr. Williams.

Replying to the above, Mr. William T. Williams writes to the *Morning News* as follows:

"Referring to the editorial in your issue of today on 'Short-Sighted Farmers,' and quoting an expression from the *Progressive Farmer*, I would say that the Savannah cotton trade, as well as the trade elsewhere in the South, has long been fighting to keep the farmers from putting superfluous bagging on the bale. The maximum allowance is, say, twenty-four pounds per bale, bagging and ties, but the rule of Savannah Cotton Exchange is explicit in fixing the maximum allowance of bagging per bale at seven yards, 2½ pounds per yard, and eight ties.

There is little or no complaint about the farmer not putting on enough bagging to avail of the conventional allowance; the trouble has been to keep the bagging within the trade limit. I am quite sure the farmer does not need the recommendation of the *Progressive Farmer* to induce him to take advantage of the permission to sell 3½¢ bagging at 13½¢ as far as the rule will admit.

"When the cotton comes with excessive bagging the factor cannot deliver it to the buyer except by making due deduction for the excess. This, as can readily be understood, always causes trouble, and it has been a long and hard

task to get the farmer to appreciate the situation.

"The tendency toward over-weighting the bale with bagging was so wide-spread and the consequences so vexatious that the Savannah Cotton Exchange rule on the subject was generally circulated during last April. Such advice as that given by the *Progressive Farmer*, it is feared, will go far toward nullifying the earnest educational work of the exchange.

"The following is the rule for weighing cotton:

Rule No. 9.

(a) Cotton shall always be weighed with a rising beam.

(b) All cotton delivered to the spinner shall be made on any bale which is damp (or wet), from any cause whatsoever, or externally dirty. Seven yards of bagging weighing not over two and one-quarter (2¼) pounds per yard shall be considered the maximum amount of bagging used to cover any bale of cotton.

"All bagging not absolutely essential to cover and protect the contents of the bale in a proper manner shall be deemed unnecessary and shall, at the option of the seller either before they are weighed, or a fair and equitable deduction shall be made for the weight of such bagging, all such unnecessary bagging, when removed, to be property of the seller. The usual side pieces, which should consist of no more than a single half width of bagging, running the length of the bale will not be considered unnecessary bagging and shall not be removed without the authority of the parties in interest.

"William T. Williams."

THIS BAD BOY

Kicked the Lady Teacher on the Shins.

St. Louis, Sept. 27.—Judge Henry Pfeiffer decided today that a school principal has a right to whip a pupil who smokes cigarettes. Miss Edith G. Campbell, principal of the Des Peres school, was the defendant in a suit for \$500, brought by Anthony Koumreska. Koumreska's son, Joseph, aged 10 years, was in court in the double role of prosecuting witness and Exhibit A. Miss Campbell, on the witness stand, admitted that she turned Joseph over her knee and spanked him with a hickory switch because she had caught him smoking cigarettes.

"Did you whip him very hard?"

"I didn't mean to at first, but after I struck him a couple of times he kicked me," said the principal.

"Where?"

"Why—on the shins."

"Decision for the defendant," said the Judge.

AT THE CLOSE OF LIFE

are you going to look back upon a success or a failure? It will be too late to change then—but it is not too late to choose now—success or failure. Are you making each day a success? Does each day leave you better off in this world's goods? Do you save from each day's earnings? Before you start a new year, start an account with us, so you'll have a safe place for each day's savings.

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IN DEFENSE OF THE "MONGREL"

GENTRY SHOWS 'EXPERT' SAYS THE "CUN" MAKES THE BETS PERFORMER.

There are all kind of dogs around the Gentry Brothers' Famous Shows which will come to Statesboro Tuesday, Oct. 5th, and while most of them are of aristocratic origin and are "tony" to the last degree, there are many in the canine department of the trained animal shows whose family trees have been badly twisted and who emerge from the ancestral forest to receive the classification of "mongrel."

The "mongrel" of "cur" is more apt to be a "quick study" and a "good performer" than the dog of high degree, and Mr. Gentry explains his position in this wise:

"The high bred dog has the stuff in him all right, and under proper conditions will make a good performing dog, but, as a general thing, the dog with a pedigree has led a lazy life ever since he can remember and so has his parents and their parents, until laziness just comes natural. The high bred dog is all right at a bench show, but he doesn't ordinarily make good at a hard day's work."

"Now, the 'mongrel' has had to hustle for the better part of his dog's life. In some cases the eat, sleep and drink rule has applied to him, but generally he has had to get up and scratch if he wanted to eat. He has had to look out for himself, and that has made him bright and active and willing to learn."

"For my part, if I were going to organize a troupe of trained dogs, I would be entirely willing to go to any dog pound and pick up my pupils there. As a matter of fact, we did have a fine dog named 'Scout' which we rescued from the dog pound in Chicago three years ago and who, although he was most apparently a mongrel, became one of the best trained dogs in the troupe. Aristocracy doesn't always mean intelligence or worthiness—in Dogdom as well as in other walks of life."

"How many kinds of dogs are there? Well, there are the Russian wolf hounds, the St. Bernards, the spitzes, collies, cocker spaniels, shepherds, gray hounds, beagle dogs, deer hounds, German poodles, French poodles, Russian poodles, Tass Indian poodles, sky terriers, Scotch terriers, Irish terriers, curly dogs, straight-haired dogs, short-haired dogs, long-haired dogs, thin dogs, fat dogs, short dogs, long dogs, spotted dogs, black dogs, white dogs, brown dogs, bull dogs, and just dogs—including the well-known, much maligned yellow cur, native of nowhere in particular, found all over the globe, and recipient of my continued respect, as you have just noted."